

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the Colonial Gazette, March 23.)

We welcome the attention of Mr. Scott to the subject of the stockholders of New South Wales. His speech, on moving for a resolution relative to the licensed stockholders of New South Wales, has shown that he is a man of the study, and of a knowledge of colonial affairs, and of conveying his information to others in a manner at once clear, convincing, and interesting. It is, we believe, his first appearance in this field, and as it is clear in which there have, for the interest of the empire, hitherto been too few concurrents, we trust he will find encouragement to persevere in it.

The question to which Mr. Scott invited the attention of the House is of the greatest importance, both politically and economically.

If any reader will cast his eye over the map of Australia, he will find the appropriated lands confined to between twenty counties nearest to Sydney, and small sections in the vicinity of Perth, Adelaide, and Port Phillip. But the vast and unoccupied lands represent only a section of the wealth and enterprise of the colony, and its great staple produce is mainly reared outside of that circle. Keeping the map to which we have referred before him, let the reader carry his eye from the New South Wales counties northward to beyond the parallel of Moreton Bay, eastward to a distance of 300 miles from the sources of the Darling, from that meridian northward till he strikes the Hume, and then eastward to the meridian of Adelaide. All the immense tract within these boundaries is so completely occupied by licensed stockholders that a cattle run is scarcely to be obtained within it. In this district is annually produced that quantity of wool which has increased from small beginnings with such unexampled rapidity, and upon the continued and increasing supply of which our woolen manufacture is already in no small degree dependent for its power to compete with the manufacturers of the Continent. Here is the gigantic outlying wool-run of Great Britain. Here is produced the staple export which enriches not only its growers but the merchants and agriculturists of Sydney, Port Phillip, Adelaide, and their adjacent appropriated lands. It is a matter of vital importance to the colony and the empire to give stability and security to the stockholders of this important region. They are, as might be inferred from their advanced position on the frontier of civilisation, the flower of the colony for energy and enterprise. And, while some may not be aware of it, they number among them almost a majority of individuals who are some of the best blood, and have been trained by the best education in England. On the points of developed intellect and cultivated feelings, as well as the more possession of wealth, they are a most important constituent part of the natural aristocracy of the colony. From purely moral considerations it is desirable that their condition should be so secured as to give them their due influence over the social tone of the colony. From considerations of state it is desirable that their ostensible political position should enable them to exercise openly the influence they naturally and necessarily possess. A regard to the stability of the Imperial Union renders it desirable that their position should be such as to reconcile them to Imperial policy—such as not to place them in a relation of antagonism to the central Government at home.

This important class, it would appear from meetings held at Port Phillip and elsewhere, feels that it has not its due weight allowed it by the arrangements of the new Electoral Constitution. This is a matter to which we trust the attention of Government will, ere long, be invited. Any arrangement which renders so powerful a body discontented has a tendency to relax or snap the bonds which unite the colony to the parent state.

This important class is kept in a state of uneasiness by the precariousness of its position as a landed class. This is the topic to which Mr. Scott directed the attention of the House of Commons, and it is one only second in importance—if indeed it be second in importance—to that which we have already alluded to.

The original survey on the dwellings and farm buildings of a cattle station cannot be estimated, it appears, at less than \$1000 for a first-class station, or from \$300 to \$400 for a second-class station. The stockholder is either deterred by his precarious tenure from incurring such an expenditure, or lives under perpetual apprehension of losing the fruits of his toil and expense when the land comes to be thrown open for sale. These facts retard the development of the colonial resources. They generate an unfriendly feeling towards the Imperial Government.

It is also with great plausibility—alleged that they exercise a deteriorating moral influence by discouraging marriage among the stockholders. These are weighty reasons for seeking without delay to devise some means by which a feeling of security and contentment may be diffused among the stockholders. And it appears to us that this may easily be effected.

We need not remind our readers that from one fundamental principle we never deviate—that waste lands ought only to be assigned to an individual proprietor on his paying a sufficient price. This sufficient price can perhaps only be satisfactorily ascertained by experience; but there are two considerations that may guide us in ascertaining it:—the first, to prevent the possibility of land by those whose labour is their only property, except by the outlay of savings accumulated by a few years' industry and frugality. It must be, on the other hand, so low as to enable the settler to procure either higher returns than he could obtain by his skill and capital upon any other land, or any other way of investment.

The two estimates indicated must be increased considerably from a review of the various elements of labour, the value of wages, the cost of stock, and the average productivity of land in the colony. The Government of New South Wales has the same view of the waste lands of all its Colonies, and it is a sufficient proof that it cannot

in all cases have hit upon the sufficient price. In countries so materially different in every respect as Ceylon, Canada, and Australia, the sufficient price cannot be the same. The first step, therefore, which we propose, is a revision of the price of lands in Australia.

The next measure we propose is the abolition of sales of land by auction, and the disposal of waste lands to the first offer at the price fixed upon. The mischievous effects of the speculative, gambling spirit, generated and strengthened by the system of land-sales by auction has been repeatedly exposed of late in this journal. There is no countervailing benefit derived from it. The object in disposing of waste lands by sale is not to raise money, but to preserve the balance of capital and labour—to maintain the existence of two distinct classes—capitalists and labourers—which (leaving free play for industrious individuals to raise themselves into the former, while the indolent and dissipated sink into the latter) is indispensable in a wealthy, moral, refined, and civilised society. The raising of a fund for any purpose by the sales is utterly subordinate and unessential; even for the purposes of promoting immigration it is not necessary, though, being there, it may be as well, perhaps better, applied to that purpose than to any other.

These measures are of importance to all Australian colonists. We now come to a third, resting upon them, which is more especially calculated to give security to the stockholder. The extent of waste land (at least in such a country as Australia) required for cattle-runs renders the purchase of runs at any sufficient price quite out of the question. At the same time, it is of great consequence that lands which the population do not require for tillage should be turned off possible to profitable account. This can be effected by granting licenses, which ought to be granted at very low rates. The security of the want of which the Australian stockholder complains may be conferred upon them by granting the licenses for a term of years, during which they are to be guaranteed against the sale of the lands over which they obtain a right of pasture; the lease to be void in whole or in part if for a specified time they keep the run insufficiently stocked. At the termination of the period of the lease it may be declared competent for Government to have the whole or part of the run surveyed and exposed for sale; but in that case the stockholder shall have a right of pre-emption of as many sections within his late run as he pleases. It appears to us that an arrangement of this kind would afford the stockholder all the security he requires. Having a definite term of lease he would be able to calculate either what amount of outlay would be judicious, with a view to shifting his quarter if the land were thrown open to purchase. Or he might calculate his probable profits so as to know how much of the land he might be able to purchase at the termination of his lease, and make his erections and improvements upon that calculation. And the community would be equally benefited by the arrangement, for, while the balance of capital and labour was preserved, the productive capabilities of the colony would be more rapidly developed. The community of the empire as well as of the colony would be benefited, for the contented spirit of the colonists would keep alive that affection for the parent state which is the only guarantee for the continuance of the connexion.

The question is momentous. Amid all its distress Australia is already a powerful and wealthy community. The capital transferred thither has not ceased to exist. The colony has benefited by it: the resident colonists will, in the course of a year or two, grow rich upon it. The community has reached the stage of existence when it must go on to prosper by its innate vitality. The colony of New South Wales has received an elective legislature; it must henceforth be governed with deference to the wants and wishes of the colonists. If it is not governed in a way to make the community comfortable and satisfied, it will soon sever the connexion with the mother country. Policy as well as justice dictate the expediency of neglecting no opportunity of ensuring the loyalty of the Australians by promoting their comfort.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS RELATING TO TAHITI.

The following are the principal of the documents ordered to be printed and laid on the table of the House of Commons:—

MR. ADDINGTON TO SIR JOHN BARROW (Extract.) Foreign Office, July 11, 1843.

Under the altered aspect of affairs in the Pacific, occasioned by the assumption by the French of the Protectorate of the Society Islands, it appears to Lord Aberdeen to be highly desirable that instructions should be despatched without loss of time to Her Majesty's naval commander in the Pacific, with a view to explain to him the present views and intentions of Her Majesty's government to which this new state of things has given rise, and to enable him to regulate his conduct accordingly.

Although Her Majesty's government have not acknowledged the right of France to assume and exercise a protectorate over the Society Islands, they nevertheless do not mean to call that right in question.

It certainly would appear, from various reports received by Her Majesty's government, respecting the transactions which ended in the surrender by the Queen of Tahiti, of a portion of her sovereign authority to the French Admiral Dupetit Thouars, that that action was brought about partly by intrigue, and partly by intimidation. But the surrender was, notwithstanding, voluntarily made, and completed in due form by Queen Pomare, under whatever impulse she may have acted.

It therefore, appears to Her Majesty's Government that, independent of other considerations, there is no sufficient ground on the score of informality, however favourably Her Majesty's government may be, and are, disposed towards Queen Pomare, and however great may be their regret at seeing her reduced to subjection by a foreign power. In conformity with this view, in the communications which have passed between the English and French governments, relative to the Society Islands, since the partial assumption

of sovereignty over them by the French was first announced, Her Majesty's government have not raised any question as to the right of that assumption. All that they have done has been to insist on no molestation being offered to British subjects in those islands, and to obtain from the French government a positive assurance that equal protection should be given to Protestant and to Roman Catholic missionaries established in them.

Her Majesty's government desire, therefore, that no difficulty should be made by any of Her Majesty's naval commanders who may visit the Society Islands, with regard to the point of saluting the flag which has been introduced by the French admiral; and that no dispute should be entered into as to the right of the French to exercise authority, in conjunction with the sovereign, in those islands.

Her Majesty's consul in Tahiti will have orders to watch closely the proceedings of the French authorities with regard to the Protestant missionaries, and to the liberty of religious worship enjoyed by English subjects established in the Society Islands; and to report to Her Majesty's government any deviation which may be made from the line of conduct which the French government have solemnly pledged themselves to pursue towards British subjects in these respects.

It appears to Lord Aberdeen to be indispensable, in the present state of affairs, that more frequent visits than heretofore should be made by Her Majesty's ships of war to the Society Islands, in order to keep alive in the minds of the rulers and natives of those countries the feeling of respect which they have always been well disposed to pay to the British flag, and to support, by constant personal communication, the influence which the British name and character have acquired for themselves in that part of the world.

MR. CONSUL FRITCHARD TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, (RECEIVED AUG. 4.) (Extract.) British Consulate, Tahiti, March 13, 1843.

I have the honour to inform your lordship that I arrived at Tahiti in Her Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, on the 25th of February.

On my arrival, I found Queen Pomare about eight miles from this place, driven from her proper residence by the continual threats made by the French to fire upon her. Under the protection of Commodore Nicolas, in Her Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, Queen Pomare has returned to her own residence.

Commodore Nicolas and I have endeavoured to set in accordance with the repeated promises of assistance and protection made by the British government to Queen Pomare. Permit me to refer your lordship to Mr. Canning's letter, dated March 3, 1827, to the late King of Tahiti. "His Majesty," however, commands me to say, that although the customs of Europe forbid his according to your wishes in this respect (boasting the British flag), he will be happy to afford to yourself and your dominions all such protection as his Majesty can grant to a friendly power, so remote a distance from his own kingdom."

Lord Palmerston's despatch of the 9th September, 1841, is of a similar import: "You will assure Queen Pomare, that Her Majesty will at all times be ready to attend to any representations that Queen Pomare may wish to make, and will always be glad to give the protection of her good offices to Queen Pomare, in any difference which may arise between Queen Pomare and any other power." In your lordship's instructions of July 30, 1842, the same sentiments are reiterated: "Upon the occasion of your return to your post at Tahiti, it will be expedient that you should be able to prove to the governing authorities in these islands, that Her Majesty's Government continues to take that interest in their prosperity which has heretofore been professed."

Your lordship will perceive that Queen Pomare is now in those circumstances with another power which lead her to look to Great Britain for the fulfilment of those promises of protection which have from time to time been made.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN TO LORD COWLEY. (Extract.) Foreign Office, August 25, 1843.

Her Majesty's government have no intention to offer any opposition to the new state of things in the Society Islands; and indeed they have already apprised the Admiralty that it is not their wish that any question should be raised as to the point of saluting the flag which the French admiral has substituted for the old Tahitian flag.

Her Majesty's government consider themselves, however, fully authorised by the ancient and friendly connection which has subsisted between Great Britain and the Society Islands, since their first discovery by a British navigator, by the promise of good offices made to these people on different occasions by the British government, and by the fact of the islands having been converted and civilised by British missionaries; to intercede with the French government for the purpose of securing to the unfortunate Queen of those islands all the liberty compatible with the restrictions which she has imposed upon herself; and especially to obtain for her protection from the harsh treatment to which she has been subjected.

It is to be hoped that the French government will put a stop to all such proceedings in future; for a nation like the French would, we are persuaded, be the last to exercise or to tolerate an insulting demeanor in such a case.

With respect to the British missionaries in the Society Islands, the assurance already given to Her Majesty's government on the part of the government of France, that those missionaries shall enjoy entire liberty in the exercise of their religious functions, is a sufficient guarantee that the freedom thus solemnly declared, will be secured to those estimable persons. But Her Majesty's government cannot admit that any misconduct of a single missionary can justify the French government, or warrant it in withdrawing from the whole body of Protestant missionaries that protection which has so solemnly promised.

Her Majesty's government consider themselves bound, by every consideration of national honour and justice, to support the British missionaries in the Society

Islands; and they cannot allow that the recent change which has taken place in that country in any way alters or weakens that obligation. The counsel which Her Majesty's government will give to those pious and exemplary men will constantly be, that they should submit peacefully to the order of things established there, and they should exhort the Queen and her chiefs and subjects to follow the same prudent course; but Her Majesty's government must constantly consider those teachers of the Protestant doctrines as entitled to every protection which Her Majesty can properly afford them.

Your Excellency will communicate this despatch to M. Guizot.

M. GUIZOT TO THE COUNT DE ROHAN-CHABOT. [COMMUNICATED TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, SEPTEMBER 23.] (Extract.) Paris, September 11, 1843.

I have received the despatch which you did me the honour to write to me on the 21st August, to acquaint me with the explanations which have taken place between you and Lord Aberdeen upon the subject of Tahiti. Lord Cowley has communicated to me, on his part, a despatch which Lord Aberdeen wrote to him on the 25th, upon this subject, and of which you will find a copy inclosed herewith.

The Cabinet of London renews the assurance that it does not intend to question our settlement in that country; it announces to us that it has given the necessary orders that, for the future, English vessels shall not make any difficulty in saluting the flag substituted by Admiral Dupetit-Thouars for the old flag of the local government. These declarations are entirely satisfactory.

It is altogether incorrect that our complaints against the government of Queen Pomare were frivolous pretences put forward to justify the necessity which has led to her submission to the King's authority. The vexatious proceedings of the government towards French subjects, its inability to maintain public order, the inconveniences which arise from it to all strangers residing or touching at Tahiti, are notorious and evident facts which imperatively called for an energetic interference. The acquiescence shown by the English residents, by the missionaries themselves, in the measures of our Admiral, do not leave a doubt upon this point. I inclose herewith copies of their letters.

The motives which have led Queen Pomare to demand the protectorate of the King, instead of simply giving us the satisfaction which was due, and the influence which the dissatisfaction, and the menacing attitude of the native chiefs have had upon her, are points which it is not our business to investigate. It is enough for us, that everything in what has occurred, has been as regular in form, as it has been just and legal in principle. If, afterwards, Queen Pomare, and possibly, some of the chiefs who had invited us, yielding to the persuasion of foreigners, have appeared to wish to retract from their agreement, it will not surely be pretended that our policy should yield to such caprices? The King has accepted the protectorate which was offered to him. We have sent the force necessary to ensure its execution; we shall maintain a state of things to which the English government has again and again declared that it has no objection. I need not add that, independently of their good faith in fulfilling the engagement made with Queen Pomare, the French authorities will always treat her with the respect due to her.

Such is, in the true state of affairs. As to the uneasiness which Lord Aberdeen apprehends in regard to the future position of the Protestant missionaries, the verbal explanations which you have had with him cannot leave room for any cause of uneasiness. We agree with Lord Aberdeen, that the acts of one individual missionary should not have the effect of depriving his brethren of the claim which they have to the protection of the King's government. He likewise agrees with us, that the profession of missionary ought not to protect from just punishment an individual who made it a weapon with which to attack established order, either by violence or by intrigue. Religious zeal, even sincere, ought never, and cannot in any case, at the present day, serve as a veil to justify and protect criminal designs against governments.

P.S.—You will read this despatch to Lord Aberdeen, and you will give him a copy of it.

No. 9.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN TO MR. CONSUL FRITCHARD. (Extract.) Foreign Office, Sept. 25, 1843.

I have received your despatch dated the 13th of March last, in which you announce to me your arrival at Tahiti in Her Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*.

You appear to have altogether misinterpreted those passages in the letters of Mr. Canning and Lord Palmerston, which you cite in your despatch in support of the principle of active interference on the part of Great Britain, in behalf of Queen Pomare, against France.

From the whole tenor of those letters it is obvious that Her Majesty's government of that day were not prepared to interpose actively in support of the Sovereign of the Society Islands, although they willingly proffered her such protection and good offices as, without active interference, they could properly afford. But it is not to be supposed that, at the very moment that they were declining to take the Society Islands under the protection of the British Crown, Her Majesty's government could have intended to engage themselves to interpose their good offices in behalf of the Sovereign, in such a manner as to incur the almost certainty of collision with a foreign power.

Her Majesty's government sincerely deplore the pain and humiliation inflicted on Queen Pomare. Moreover, they are willing to do everything in their power to alleviate her distresses. But, unfortunately, the letter in which French protest was solicited was, by her own will and act, signed by the Queen; and the agreement which followed was equally entered into and followed by the Queen's own will and act.

However much, therefore, Her Majesty's government may be disposed to regret the course of conduct by which the Queen was brought to sign a deed so fatal to her independence, they are deprived, by her own voluntary and formal act, of all just and available ground for opposing the assumption and exercise of the protectorate of the French.

Her Majesty's government do not, therefore, intend to raise any question as to that exercise of authority, nor as to the legitimacy of the new flag which the French have thought proper to substitute for the old Tahitian flag.

But Her Majesty's government intend firmly to maintain the rights of the British Protestant missionaries to enjoy entire and unrestricted freedom in the exercise of their religious functions, including the full liberty of upholding in the pulpit the truth of the Protestant doctrines, against any persons who may impugn them.

Her Majesty's government further propose, on all convenient occasions, to intercede, so far as may be proper, with the government of France, in behalf of the Queen of Tahiti, in order to obtain for her protection against harsh treatment, and to secure to her, in her distress, such alleviations as may, at least to a certain degree, compensate for the loss of her independence.

But Queen Pomare would do wisely in submitting to the evil circumstances which her own fears, and the intrigues of some of her corrupt chiefs, have brought upon her. Resistance to those who have assumed the rights of protectors over her would but aggravate the miseries of her position, and provoke even worse treatment than she had already received.

You will therefore take every proper opportunity to conduct to Queen Pomare, and you will, at the same time, assure her that, although Her Majesty's Government are precluded from authoritatively interfering in her behalf, they nevertheless, feel great sympathy for her, and will not fail to exert themselves constantly, as they have in fact already done, to alleviate her position.

With regard to the French authorities, you will constantly observe the utmost caution and courtesy in your demeanor towards them, and abstain from every act or word which might be misconstrued into an intention to give offence.

Above all things, you will be careful to use no expression in your intercourse with the Queen or her chiefs, which can encourage them to expect at any time active assistance from Her Majesty's government against the French. But you will, on the contrary, omit no opportunity of impressing both on them and on the Protestant missionaries, the indispensable necessity of observing the greatest circumspection, both in their conduct and language, in the difficult situation in which they are placed.

You will watch, with increasing vigilance, the proceedings of the French with regard to our missionaries, and you will not fail to report minutely to Her Majesty's government every circumstance bearing on that point which may seem to you to merit attention.

It is also the particular desire of Her Majesty's government that you should recommend to all Her Majesty's naval commanders who may come to the Society Islands, to exercise as great a degree of forbearance in their conduct towards the French authorities established there, as may be consistent with the due maintenance of the dignity of the British Crown, and the efficient protection of British rights and interests.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

(From the Colonial Gazette, March 16.)

The following Report will convey to the public the information that the fate of the New Zealand Company—and, we say, of the British settlements in New Zealand—is at this moment trembling in the balance. The next fortnight will decide whether British colonisation and colonial interests are to suffer a heavy blow and great discouragement, or to receive a new impetus.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the Company was held at the New Zealand House, yesterday. The following Report was read to the meeting:—

"TENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. "When the advertisement calling this meeting was issued, your Directors anticipated that it would be their duty to submit to you to-day a statement of the condition of the Company's affairs, and to recommend to you, in consequence, the adoption of certain proceedings. They have now to inform you that it is not in their power to fulfil any part of that intention, and to acquaint you briefly with the grounds of their present reserve. When they call your attention to the fact that this Company has been engaged for five years in forming settlements whose population now exceeds 10,000 souls, at a cost of above £500,000 (besides a much larger outlay by the settlers themselves), but that its title to land is yet unsecured by the grant of a single acre from the Crown; and when you reflect on the consequences, as respects safety of property, and even life, of recent events in New Zealand, you will not require any further reference to the causes of this calamitous state of things in order to understand that the Company is at this moment deprived of all means of usefulness as an instrument of colonisation, and in great danger of becoming a total wreck as respects even the property of the shareholders and the settlers. Under these circumstances your Directors have been compelled to suspend entirely the proceedings of the Company as a colonising body, and they have made representations to Her Majesty's government of the actual state of your affairs, in the hope that some arrangement may be made by which the confidence of the public in the Company's powers and usefulness may be restored both here and in New Zealand. It is this confidence, your Directors feel perfectly satisfied, which is alone wanting to enable the Company to carry out the objects of their incorporation on a continually increasing scale. With this confidence the most sanguine of the views of the founders of the Company may be realised; but without it you must, of necessity, retire from an enterprise, the further pursuit of which, unless the causes of its present failure be removed, can only result in more extensive disappointment and ruin. Your Directors anxiously trust that the representations which they have made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on this subject may be favourably received; and they suggest to you the propriety of adjourning this meeting for a fortnight, without asking further explanation, they are deprived, by her own voluntary and formal act, of all just and available ground for opposing the assumption and exercise of the protectorate of the French."

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You will watch, with increasing vigilance, the proceedings of the French with regard to our missionaries, and you will not fail to report minutely to Her Majesty's government every circumstance bearing on that point which may seem to you to merit attention.

It is also the particular desire of Her Majesty's government that you should recommend to all Her Majesty's naval commanders who may come to the Society Islands, to exercise as great a degree of forbearance in their conduct towards the French authorities established there, as may be consistent with the due maintenance of the dignity of the British Crown, and the efficient protection of British rights and interests.

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nations of them, or adopting any other resolution until it shall be in their power to lay before you the final result of their correspondence with His Lordship."

"New Zealand House, March 15, 1844."

After the reading of this report, the following resolution was moved by George Lyall, Esq., seconded by George Hibbert, Esq., and carried unanimously:— "That the report now read be adopted, and that this Court be adjourned until Friday, the 29th instant, to be held at this house, at one o'clock precisely."

The following question was put to the Governor by Mr. Currie:—

"Having good reasons to know that the proceedings of this meeting are viewed with great anxiety by the Scotch colonists and others, who have resolved on joining the expedition announced, to found the colony of New Edinburgh, many of whom have already made considerable sacrifices in preparing to embark. I am desirous of knowing whether, in the communications which the Directors have had with Her Majesty's Government anything has occurred to lessen the confidence which the intending settlers repose in the security of the undertaking."

Mr. Somes: "The Directors decline to answer any question until the 29th instant."

The following letter from Mr. Russell Ellice was read at the commencement of the proceedings:— (Copy.)

"Portman-square, Thursday evening. "My dear Somes,—Nothing but the necessity of leaving London to-morrow, in order to rejoin my sick wife at Ramsgate, would have induced me to absent myself from your New Zealand meeting to-morrow."

"I am confident the large majority of the shareholders will place the utmost confidence in their executive body, and leave with the greatest safety their affairs in the hands of a Court of Directors who have so constantly and so deservedly merited their thanks. I am exceedingly vexed I shall not be in Broad-street-buildings to express this personally, and have no doubt a small delay of time will be cheerfully acceded to by those who are present."

"Ever yours,

"RUSSELL ELLICE."

"Joseph Somes, Esq."

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE, FARM PRODUCE, AND COLONIAL WINE.

At FLEURS, on the Western Road.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Public Auction, at FLEURS, twenty-seven miles from Sydney, on the Western Road,

THIS DAY, the 16th JULY,

The Sale to commence precisely at Twelve o'clock.

The following valuable Herd of Cattle, consisting of—

117 Cows, three to four years old

24 Bull Calves, under one year

40 Heifers, one and two years old

42 Heifer Calves, under one year

123 Steers and Bullocks, one to four years

14 Calves, under one year

20 Working Bullocks five to eight years.

929 Head of Cattle, being chiefly the offspring of imported Cattle, and of first-rate quality.

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF

Wheat, in stack

Hay

Poultry; and

Two thousand gallons of Wine, the produce of the Vineyard at Fleurs.

* The above will be put up in moderate lots, and at sale.

At Twelve o'clock.